GREAT BRITAIN.

Frem Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 4, 1856. The event of the week has been the deleat of G. H. Moore's metion on the Enlistment question. He is member for Mayo-a clever, witty, accomplished Irish landlord-one of the cleverest (omnium consousn) of Irish thembers. Well, the starm of perple at his percisting in his motion was amusing; but persist he did. He moved, on Monday night, "That the conduct of her Majesty's Government, "in the differences that have arisen but ween toem "and the United States on the question of Eulistment, has not excitled them to the appr bation of "the House." Three separate appeals were made

to bim to "leave the question in the hands of the Government," but go on he would. Toece was a regular flurfy, and Government summoned its supporters far and wide. His speech was clever and copious—he is a good band at that light and arry kind of sarcasm which befits a swell and a member of Brookes's-and he "punished" Clarenden all the more severely because he did it with his rings on. "Personal spite against Clarendon." his rings on. "Personal spite against Clarendon," insinuated Sir George Grey. "The noble Locks "character stands too high to be," etc., he added. Grey's apt to be bauguty and insolent, as s general rule.] Government relied for its defense on its lawyers and Cockburn argued well and cleverly. But the great spec h of the two nights' debate was Glad-tone's, who had got up the case better than the lawyers, and who with great weight of reasoning and weight of character, condemned Ministers. But if he spoke against them, he voted for them. It was a fine distinction—character, the wind and tonder conscioned acteristic of that sut the mind and tender conscience - for 6 ladstone is painfully conscientious; his mind seems to have a hair shirt on, if you can fancy such a thing It was his duty to argue for the truth; but then what would be the consequences? It was a case of a vote of censure, but if it passed—what then? Why, then, there was no Government to

And this was just the state of things which saved the Government; to when the division came, moore had 80 votes, and Ministers 270. Disraeli had not spoken. The debate ended quicker than people expected. Palmerston was safe of his ma-jority and nurried to his triumph. Tuesday night

succeed the present oue.

It is curious to study the division list. Palmers. ton had his regular supporters—plenty of Whigs, the Leclites, and a good show of Radicals Moore bad a few high Tories—Perkington, Lord Haus, Lord Robert Cecil, and so on, a batch of Irish-men, and some Manenester Radicals like Mitner Gibson. Lord John Kussell did not vote at all nor did Dispaeli and Lord Stanley. It was not a trief of strength between Government and Opposition, but served to show several thiogs, incidentally; that Pam is stronger than might be thought; that the Torics have little hope of doing saything, and are not yet chalesced with the Pecites; and that the general run of people hope to see be matter quietly ended by the present men. Thus, the Liverpool members voted for Ministers, to avoid risks and excitement. And as Palmerston has since stated (last night) that Dallas is empowered to settle the Central American question, it is un derstood that the negotiations are going on. Meanwhile, the debate has gone off without any mischief. The country is perfectly tranquil, and satisfied that all will end well; so tranquil that here and there fellows who would be thought sen-sitively proud, blame us for "eringing."

The "position" then at the beginning of July is prety well thus: Fam, lord of the situation for an indefinite period; Fublic, politically apathetis; nothing expected of importance at home or from abroad; noney matters good-weather fine-

The session will not, I think, go quite so far this year as usual, unless some new development comes from your side, which, considering the very ordipary character of last mail as regards Europe, we scarcely expect, there will not be anything more of importance in the House. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill may excite a good debate, but will produce nothing of general consequence. Ordinary business bills are moving forward or being knocked on the head. We are rapidly passing the "supplies," and financial reformers avail nothing check votes for militia or any other purpose. The country is not yet out of the "cannon tever," in a short time, the Guards are to march through the West of London, and be inspected by the Queen in Hyde Park, on their return from the Crimea. Of the eight hundred and more Coldstreams, who marched out one gray morning in '54, amidst shouting men and crying women, not two hundred march in. The force is filled up with recruits, but it will be a fine show, and Pam knows the value of shows. He and Napoleon are the two the Crimean glories. It will be years be-fore red-coats lose their charm. The Glos-gow people are receiving old Sir Colin Campoell with tremendous entausiasm; and the other daty at the Wallace Monument meeting we heard almost as much of the Alma as of Ban. ockburn. There is a great deal that is generous and right in all this; but it is to be hoped that we shall at last settle down to domestic questions. However, it is worth remark that with all this war feeling, the people show no zeal to set about reforming Italy and putting the world to rights, as The Times of casionally would invite them to do. They are less eager about foreign politics, nor, indeed, is there much in foreign politics to interest them. Napoleon is rusticating. The Orleans princes pudiate the charity he offers their family, but the world here minds little the Orleans princes. The word here minds little the Oriente princes. The
game of Napoleon is successful. He wanted our
alliance, and has got it. The words "war"
and "alliance" carry all before them; and he is
feared, or respected, or admired by the mass of
the public. In "society" he is the man of the
age, the successful man, and to be worshiped. and seems to suit this generation in many respects as well as his uncle did a former one. I don't in-

tend this, though, for a compliment. A word on Professor Mahan and the levee. It seems he was in uniform, but had no sword; and there (as also in re his black instead of white stock) etiquette excluded him. Not, indeed the Oueen. who, when see heard of the affair, ordered him to be admitted-too late, however. The discussion

of the affair is over here.

The great Dice Sombre case was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from which there is no sppcal-on Wednesday. Dr. Lushington delivered the judgement, which confirmed the insanity of the half-caste nabob made some variation in the costs fixed by the de-eree of the Court below. So ends a curious shanter in social history. This Dyce Sombre, chapter in social history. This Dyce Sombre, though only half a European and more than half a lunatic, a low-bred, unlettered creature, a sensualist so hoggish and groveling that the dethils of his life are loathsome, this brute, I say, married a daughter of Lord St. Vincent, of that heroic family which boas's at once its ancient neroic family which boas's at once its ancient gentility and its modern renown. Our age—sunk as it is in money-worship—has seen nothing so four soo low. The judgement oversets the lunatic's will, so his widow gets £10,000 a year. What a theme for Pope and twift this story would have been! But Pope has in equals, now, and Swift for readers, even and thanks we are less coarse. w readers, even; and though we are less coarse than the Anne men, Court and Cowardice are far more rampant, and satire is all but dead. Such are the reflections raised in one by this last

You will find Chesterton's "Revelations of Prison Life" one of the most interesting books lately published here. He is a very worthy gen-tleman, who was long at the head of our largest in his work the results of most extended and west observation of criminal character. He is well known in London literary society, and I remember his pleasant head in the defunct "Museum Club." This was an institution to which Dickens, Jeriold, Albert Smith and many other known men belonged, but in spite of thach delightful talk (it was there Jerrold improvised this pretty epitaph on Charles Kuight - "Good Ksight", somehow it languished and died. Perhaps a little

new version of "Beauty and the Beast."

Stone, punningly called the differential calculus)and bores provoked epigrams, which are not favorable to the easy-going life men expect at club-Indeed, to be known as a wit and sacrist is pretty certain to endanger your election at clubs here; the only popular wags being your broadly funny fellows of high animal spirits like Sergeant Murphy, who don't so often prick people's sides as shake them. These, too, are the men whom our noble dimer-givers like, rather than the more epigrammatic wits of an older school. But I digress from Chesterton. His book, I say, has capital stories, and told with unaffected scatness

and good feeling.
There is another new book—hot and freeli from the table of Longman-First Footsteps in East Africa, by Richard Burton, a Lieutenant in the Bonday Army. This gentleman is the traveller who penetrated to Mecca and Medina disgoised Atghan, and recorded his adventures in an excellent "Pilgrimage" He is a perfect Oriental in accomplishments and disguises and a fine, brave, Englishman into the bargain. He writes to with more taste, spirit, and literary accomplishment than you would expect from one who has wandered so much. His present book con-tains an account of a part of Africa quite naknown before, and is well worthy of immediate attention.

Let me now give the world of Music and Deams

I don't encumber you, regularly, with

details about theaters to which your readers can't go under a fortnight; but still now and then you ought to know what is going on in this partment of life Jenny Lind has bidden us farewell, and goes away with her laurels as green as ever. The Friday Concerts at the Crystal Palace have been a great success-Grist, Mario, Jenny Ney, and Tagliatico singing in one of the finest scenes in the world, to a crowd of the finest company in it. It is characteristic of our increasing taste for music (to tell you the truth I don't make so much use about our "progress" as most prople, but we do seem to care more for music)—that said success has prompted an "opposition." The "Surrey Gardens Company" has constructed a "colossel Concert Half" (nothing like a lite dia Brobdiguag) to hold 8,000 persons. It opens on the 15th of this month. Julien has been engaged for five years, as manager, and at the opening there will sing the whole corps of her M jest, a Theater. Johanna Wagner has been succeeding Theater. Johanna wagari as acceptance at her Majesty's Theater—sings "rike Pasta," say her admirers—and now Melle. Piccolomini is attracting in the pretty lively Figlia del Reggimento. But you can't think how our Landon populace is taking to music; and they, at all events, don't affect it as a fashion like some of their betters. "Saloons" and "Music italis" their betters. "Saloons" and "Music stalls" spring up, and they say that it is the low theaters that make the high returns. I hear from gossips of one manager of such a place, who began with

a penny show, and now keeps a yacht. It is the "three-penny gailery" (adds my in orman') that makes the tortune of these fellows. It is densely crammed (this hot weather, too!) with an audience sweating in its shirt sleeves, and cracking its nuts the while. At the Music Halls, gin and porter are supplied and consumed ad lib. in many tancy Art is not the sole attraction nor culture the soic product of such resorts. Let us hope they will rise from the lower stages of Art to the higher, by and by; anyhow, it is a dull, dull lite, the Lendon mechanic's and I don't won-der that he seeks excitement. Bear in mind, that it he did not drink at the "Hall," he would likely drink more elsewhere.

Covent Garden Theatre is to be rebuilt. The

Duke of Bedford says so-and he tuberits the land, you know, from his ancestor, the Dorsetshire Squire, who got it from the Church, in the days Burdett Courts. The house will be smaller than the old one, but there is to be a very large Concert Hall attached. Mr. Gye will again have the management. At the Lyceum, Ristori is making a great success. The Queen has been to see her in every one of her parts. At Drucy, where English opera is the at raction, the prima donna of the season has been your countywoman, Lucy Escott At the Adelphi, Mr. and Mrs Barney Williams are playing Yankee parts 1 see them well noticed in The Times (probably by John Oxtranslator of Lokermann's Goethe, &c .- and an accomplished man); but theatrical people say that Mr. Florence has the start of them from America, and so has cut then out—of that, I am no judge The Adelphi is to be rebuilt-much larger toan New pieces have been announced, or first brought out, there—one, a burlesque of the tragedy of Mcdes, by "Shirley Brooks and Mark Lemon." That announcement means, to a knowing eye, that brooks will find the story character, tun. sonso. wit, and elegance, and Mark Lemon-the rest. the con pany by Wigan. Emery leaves, and starts a monologue entertainment on his own account. They tried opera, recently, at Sadler's Wells, and engaged sims Reeves and his wife, at £50 a night, which was seen found a ruinous expense. Wizard Anderson is now exhibiting his macical entertainn ent there-doubtless as successfully as lately at the Standard. His performances owe a good deal to the very clever mode of advertising of his assistant. Mr. Hingston.

So much for popular amusements. I suppose that, in Winter, Thackeray (whom I don't class with our friends above) will deliver his Lectures. We want something of the kind, for, of a truth, our intellectual world is not at its brightest.

ANOTHER GROSS OUTRAGE ON AMERICANS

From Punch. An American gentleman has been deried admission to the Opera, because he was not dressed in the Opera costume. He was attired in nanteen trowsers, a swined waistcoat like a livery servant's, a blue-fogle handkerchef, and had on a pea-green cutaway coat with brass buttons as big as the se plates. In vain was it represented to him in the policest manner by Mr. Nugent, and other gentem-n connected with the Theater, that the above articles of dress were against Theater, that the above arrives of dress were against the sumptuary laws invariably enforced at that aristo cratic establishment, the American gentleman only storned, and raved, and binstered; and, aft r many know repetitions that he was "to free and enlightened citizen of the United States" (every one present admitting the extreme (residom, but no one allowing him the smallest ray of enlightenmest), he declared that if be came in a smock freek, or even in a bathing co-These propositions were strongly disputed, and, out he free and enlightened citizen's becoming a mass ce, he was civilly shown the door that leads to the nearest pelice-station. The American Minister was present in the Theater at the time, and, upon being told of the above incident, left in great dudgeon.

Much as we love nonsense, and fond as we are of caucatures from which we derive no contemptible.

cancatures, from which we derive no contemptible cancetures, from which we derive no contemptible income, we do hope and trust that a pair of nankeed trowsers will not be waved as a drargau de guerre between America and England. The district was not compelled to go to the Opera. If he district out of the opera costome, why old he not go up to the gastry? or, better still, he had his remeey in stopping away. We imagine that, if a "Britisher" presented himserf at Washington, and hastsed upon being introduced to the President in the old Directed costume, that he would not be exactly allowed to enter.

that he would not be exactly allowed to enter LATEST ISSUED AMERICAN. Up to the second of our one to puss, the american Minister had not packed p his carpet bug with the intention or leaving English I have a marginal to the property of giand. If he is as sensible as the American papers any he is, he will only grin, and advise his Yanker-tioned to return at once to America, where, think the Stars, he will be at liberty to dress as he pleases.

BRAZIL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
RIO DE JANEIRO. Thursday, June 5, 1856. I have before noticed the great loss sustained by our planters, by the natural decrease of the slave population, and also by the choiers, which has raised the value of labor nearly 200 per cent since the stoppage of the trade in 1850. Tue is now bearing most heavily upon all industry, and particularly the agricultural; so much so, that a large part of the present coffee crop cannot be gathered for want of hands.

A cris's is at hand which will test the ability of the Gover, ment to the utmost, it order to prevent a recurrence to the slave-trade to scoply the wants aquabbling helped to kill it. There was a bore or a recurrence to the slave-trade to snaply the wants

suppress it, and have been completely successful. They new seem to be alive to the critical position of the country, and may possibly be able to avert

In the change from slave to free labor (which now seen s to be inevitable in the course of time), the great burden will fall upon the agricultural interest, as it must curtail its products and en-

hance their cost.

To show the news of Government, a translation of an able editorial from the Jornal do Commercio is appended upon the report of the Minister of the Empire to the Legislative Assembly, upon the want of labor and colosization, as it is termed here. Also, others from the same journal, upon the correspondence which has lately taken lace between the pri ish Minister and the Minister of Fereign Affairs, the former having conplained of remissness on the part of the Brazilian authorities for not appr hending some slaves that were landed on the North Coast, threstening, also (John Bull like), to put the law of 1865 into force if the proper measures were not adopted by the Government. These remarks clearly show—based on the facts as stated in detail in the Brazilian Minister's reply—that the beame does not attach to Brazil, but belongs elsewhere. This is well known to every resident here Not a vessel has been fitted out from this port ion the stave-trade for several years, and all admit that the Government have been so vigitant and carnest to put a stop to the trade, it would be quite impossible to make a landing; but if landed the blacks would surely be apprehended; therefere the Fortuguese and Spaniards, who alone were engaged in the trade, nave fled, and dare not the witheir faces in Brazil. Issued of being found fault with, Brazil deserves great credit. The trade is effectually stopped at a great present pecuniary sacrifice to the nation; and the bullemancipation, which is appually depated in the Chambers, will ere long become a law, if not prevented by for-

MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent. Mexico, Saturday, July 5, 1856.

It was feared for some time, at least by a greaportion of the L berais, that the President (Comenfort) was becoming so much a moderate party non that there would be finally an outbreak between him a.d them, including the present Congrees; but whether those fears were unfounded, or that he has thought proper to yield wholly to their views, there can now be no doubt that he is entirely with them, and, well or ill, will do all in his power to carry out their intent one fully, and share with them the responsibility. A decree was issued by h m on the 25th June (ultimo), and was immedrately range level by Congress, compelling the saie of all the Church property throughout this entire Republic. This act has naturally drawn the attention of all from the consideration of everything else. All the pending vexed questions have been for the mement forgotten in the intense surprise caused by the sudden appearance of this law, which was Pept a profound secret until the day of its pubjecation-a rare occurrence-which shows the thaty of opinion of those who gave and sauctioned it. The vote in Congress for this law was S1 to 11. I must speak without reserve in strict justice, and, say that this law is agreeable to all, though very many fear so of old HARRY. It is to be requilt for an opera-house, rumor says, by the Duke of Bedford, Duke of Buccleugh, Marquis of Westminster, and Miss are immediately interested in keeping things as are immediately interested in keeping things as they are, and those who live by means of the patronage of tyranay or civil commotions. It debotes the dawn of a new era in Mexico It has united the President and the whole of the I beral party and does not in reality injure the Church in a naterial point of view, because they were not abowed to sell their property, and thus avail themselves of the increase of its value, and by the laws of "Indias," sanctioned by usage of over two centuries, they could not raise the rent upon en original tenant, nor any of his descendants, his heirs, and they will get the same revenue new from this property as before. The only difference to the every is that they will not be for the future the proprietors of real estate. This rent now paid by the tenants as the standard, and the capital, which will produce the same amount at six per cent per annum, is to be the value of the property. For example, that which now yields \$600 a year is estimated at wit, and elegance, and Mark Lemon the Studies of the secured with the value of \$10,000, which is to be secured to the value of the great benefits of this law will be the creation of a large number of small will be the creation of a large number of small will be the creation of a large number of small will be the creation of a large number of small will be the creation of a large number of small will be the creation of a large number of small will be the creation of a large number of small will be the creation of the land, under proprietors who now hold the land, under rent, in small parcels, and who will thus be oblined to take an interest in the general we thate, to preserve peace, and will become more valuable members of society. They are now mere serits and instruments of revolutionary factions. he rentees of in mease tracts of land will find it to their interest to sell to others, for they cannot cultivate the quarter part of what they now bold. Beside this property will now be regeneratec and cared for. At present it is in a state of dilapidation throughour, because the renness are selely interester in getting all they can from it wi bout more expense than is absolutely necessary, and the Church will not improve it, for they can get no more rent on that account. For these reasons, most of the real estate is in a state of deplotable reglect and decay

By virtue of this law many millions (something like three hundred) of dodars' worth of real estate will be thrown into market within the space of the three coming months, dating from the 25th June last, for that is the time allotted for all the city and country real estate in the Republic, belenging to the Church, to change owners. This law s too long for me to translate entire in time for the courier, but I send the articles which appear to me to be sufficient to give the readers of The

Tribune a fair idea of it. The preamble sets forth "that one of the greatest obstacles to the prosperity and greatness of the nation is the want of movement or free circulation of a great part of the real estate of the 'country, which is the foundation of public wealth.

The let article is as follows: The let article is as follows:

"All the real estate, both city and country, now held or ac ministered by the civil or ecclesiastical corporations of the Republic shall be adjudicated to those persons who have hired the same, for a sum which at six

so I who have hird the same, for a sum which staix per cent per around would produce an amount equal to the tent they are now paying for this property.

2c. Provides that the same species of property is to be adjustrated also to persons who hold it in other ways specified in this law, at the same rate.

3d. "Under the name of corpors some is comprehended all religious communities of both sexes, brother thoses, and shoutherfreeds, congregations, parishes, corporations, colleges, and in general all establishments which may have the character of perpetual or and finite curvation."

adefinite curation"
4 h. "Cry test estate, repted directly by corporathe try rearrante, reach official by solutions to various the malt, shall be solutionate to the present trunk who pays the most rent, and in case they all pay surequal amount it shall go to the oldest trunk. With respect to country real estate which may be in the same case, the part occupied by each one shall be adjuctated to him."

one shall be adjusted to him.

beh. "City or country real estate not rented at the time of the publication of this law, shad be adjudicated to the highest biozer at public auction by the first civil authority of the section in which it is situated."

6th. Provides that whenever a tenant has been

energy by judicial rentence, though he may not have n avec, the property is considered as not rented; and if a continct has been made, though the tenant be not yet in cose scient it is considered as sented.

7th, "In all adjudications treated of in this law the an ourt of purchase shall near interest at 6 per cent.

per around, the property to be security for capital and instead, but the former may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either wholly or in port, in same not less than \$1,000 on property valued at more than \$2,000, nor less than \$200 on that valued at less than The 8th article excepts the edifices destined immedi-

arely and directly to the service or object of the insti-tution, such as chareless, convents, episcopal and ma-ricipal palaces, colleges, hospitals. & 2. 9th. "The nop diestions and sales shall be made within the term of three months, reck ming from the

day of the publication of this law in each head of a

district. After three months shall have passed, if the 19th. After three months shall have passed, if the 19th the team's shall not have secured the adjudication he loser his right to the same, which is then transferred to the sub-tenant, or other person in defect of him, who may denounce the property hero. The first civil authority of the district, it done within fifteen days after the expiration of the first three months. If this is tot done, the property shall be sold to the highest bidder at auction 11th. The case that no corporation promote before the same authority the sale of the property not rented within the term of three months he who shall denounce this property shall have one eighth part of the prees," &c.

12 h. Unimportart.

12th. Unimportant.
13th. "The corporations to exercise their legal rights to recover rents already due,"
19th. "The purchasers are to respect leases until after three years."
21th. "These per ors who acquire this property by acquiristion in consequence of being tenants), or by public sale, can at any time freely affects and dispose of the same as of any other property legally accounted."

pure of the same as of any other property against acquired."

22d. "All who by virtue of this law acquire country real estate may divide the land it order to sell the same to various persons. The corporation who may head a lien on the property shall not oppose this division, but may only exercise their rights to hold each parcel responsible for the portion which may correspond to it, so that the same rum may be secured on the parts is was on the whole before divited."

24th. "Not withstanding the hypothecation to which the property sold or adjudicated by this law is subject to it never can return to the corporations as proprietors of the same, who, on exercising their rights in respect to it, can only ask the sale of the property at auction."

25th. "From this time forward no corporation, either

25th. " From this time forward no corporation, either civil or codesinatical, whatever may be its object, cheracter, or conomination, shall be able to acquire in their own right, or administer real estate, except only

their owningh, or article sth."

(6th. "In consequence, all same of money shich in future come into the treasury of corporations on a count of the payment of capital, for property soid, new conctions, or in any other manner, may be invested, at interest, on property belonging to individual to the control of the control unis or in shares in agricultural manufacturing or com-nercial enterprises, without, however, acquiring on this account any real estate for themselves, or admira-

this account any real estate for themselves, or administering the same.

31-4. "In all cases when, with previous judicial reinfection, any corporation refuses to grant freely, without reserve or profests relative to the effects of this law, receipts for the payments of interest or principal made by the new proprietors, the latter shall be exempt from all future responsibility in respect to these payments, by paying the same into the respective offices of the General Government, who will receive it on deposit for account of the corporation.

32. "All artend ag the charge of ownership (smount of purchaser, which must be paid to the Government by the purchaser. (This is to be paid partly in cash and partly in order to the formatty of the first of the payment of that purpose, shall be applied to the payment of

ernment in notice errore."

35th, and the last, "The interest of the principal owe of to the corporation's city or country real estate shall continue to be a plied to the same purpose as be-

It is thought that the duty of five per cent on the amount of sales on the above named property, and on the expenses of transfer, titles, &c., wit an ount to ffteen millions of collars.

A representation has already been made by the Archbi-bop against this law. He says that the church have always stood by the Government in all their (the Governments) difficulties and then on occasions of extreme difficulty and trial with their (the Church's) purse, and among other similar

(the Church's) purse, and among other similar things, the Archbishop also says:

'I well know that I owe obedience to the public laws of ny coertry. I know it am swore to obey them; but this obedience does not only consist in complying, but also when this cannot be core lacilly, in suffering with patience (humania) what they impose in chase of not compliance. I cannot, nor ought I to comply with the law now in question; I am ready for the penalty and without the law resistance."

We do not know what may be the consequences.

We do not know what may be the consequences at present of this law. Strong resistance will be made, doubtless, but it is not thought a civil war can now be gotten up. No one doubts, however, that the law will eventually—years hence perhaps— be carried into effect. This same thing was discurred here about twenty seven years ago, but was first enceavored to be carried into effect during the administration of Gomez Farius, in 1847-8; but no one could be found who dared to execute the law, and but one purchaser was found for the Church property. He deposited the money for the property he purchased as required for the property he purchased as required by law, but no Netary Public would make cut the instrument of conveyance. In the negatime Gen. Scott took the City of Mexico and seizen upon this purchase money, which was de posited, as belonging to Mexico, as a prize of war. The peor purchaser was ruined; he applied to the United States for protection-when the church ejected him after peace was made-but did not get it. He then applied for the restoration of the This poor fellow, after all his efforts, died of gri-f about a year ago, upon the refusal of pay-

ment of his just claim by the I nited States. The same kind of resistance will doubtless be made now, and those who purchase know the risk they run. Foreigners are allowed to hold real by treaties in all their legally acquired rights.
The law is given by the Government and representatives of a nation re-ognized by all the world, and of course foreigners must be protected in the purchases made under the present law.

The Spanish question is in a fair way to be settled annicably, and the vessels of war of that nation have left Vera Cruz.

The question of the rete caused a bit of a row in this Congress, almost equal to some of those which take place in our own, but they did not come to first, that the Government have no right to make any observations on the acts of Congress, but that they must be simply approved at once, and second, that the Government should be informed of this resolution. The first article of this report was approved by an imposing majority, but during the place; the members hastily left the hall and the eeple in the galleries mixed in the general disorder, amid which Congress adjourned. On the following day the Committee withdrew the second article, which had caused such confusion. The first remained adopted. So of course dovernment have no right to make any observations to any act

of this Congress and return it to them, but to approve the same at once.

A decree of Santa Anna divesting the corporation of Vera Cruz of certain property in that city, has been revoked. Also, various contracts made by Santa Anna with certain individuals have been werbanied by Congress, and for which he and hi

Ministers are declared responsible.

An estate called "Santo Domingo," in the State of I uebla was lately rented by the Government at suction. This property is comprehended in the seized and belonging to the Church is that diocese. The "Organic Statute" is unpopular in the States. Vidaurri has made a representation agains t. I do not think that this is a matter of very great consequence, because the discussion of enstitution in Congress is to begin to-day, and have no doubt it will be adopted principally as it www stands.

It was reported that Governor Tracquis of Lucble, had expelled the monks of the Order of Saint Francis de Paul from that State. The day of the declaration of our independence

was colobrated here by a dinner, and much enthusissum prevailed. Your correspondent was preherefore the absence of particulars.

lacug quies lime in their path, so that they will have wade through it. Sorrel may be eradicated from land by the same material.

LIME. - Rots may be driven from their haunte by

Fish margined land should be dressed with lime though not with fish, at the rate of thir y bushels per sere, at intervals of three years. Plaster (miphate of hm.) al ould siwa a be sown apon the fish, at the rate

of ore or two bashels per sore. Old time in the placering taken fr mold buildings makes a valuable application to slay soils.

KANSAS.

DISPERSION OF THE FREE-STATE LEG-ISLATIVE CONVENTION BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

From our Special Correspondent. TOPEKA, Friday, July 4, 1856.

The mersing of the glorious Fourth broke cloudily in Tepeka, on this the 80th aum. ersar, of the birthday of Freedom, but soon the clouds rolled away before the fresh prairie breezes of Kansas, and the golden sun looked down upon a day hitherto consecrated to Freedom, but now chosen as the occasion of an outrage unparalleled in our country's history-a day in which the terrible drama, "We will subdue you," reached its culminating point.

To-day, Franklin Pierce has done what has only been done thrice in the annals of history. Oliver Cromwell fercibly dissolved the Long Parliament; Napoleon, with force of arms, dispersed the National Assembly; and now, Franklin Pierce has employed the national troops to enter the hall of representatives of a free people, and drive them from it. That such monstrous despotism should have begun to form a part of our governmental policy, is a startling fact, and should awaken every lover of American liberty to search for the lost Isadmarks of our glorious Constitution.

The national flag floated proudly over Topeka en this Fourth of July; and over the Hall of Legislation, or State buildings, was displayed a flag American in every respect, save that among the stars was a larger additional star on the corner-

the orphen star of Kansas.

Around the large new Hotel the Convention had assembled, and proceeded to transact its business. Some half a dozen military companies, in haud-son e uniform, paraded about. Ladies promenaded, with little banners flying from their parasols. The

scere was highly interesting.

lu spite of the apparent indifference, many hearts throbbed anxiously for the denouement of the day's proceedings. It was well known that nearly all the military force in Kansas was con-centrated within a few bundred yards of Topeka, and that in the camp of Col. Summer was S tary Woodson, the infamous Jeffreys Lecompte, Lonaldson, who led on the plundering hordes to the sack of Lawrence. Jadges Cato and Elmore, and other influential Pro-Slavery men; and it was also known that those men, who have shown the most inveterate hostility to the settlers of Kansas, were plotting mischief against them. All this was known, and although it might make the pulsation of some hearts beat quicker, it neither disturbed

nor affected their action.

About 10 c'clock, Postscript Donaldson, accompanied by Judge Elmore, entered the town, and gave it to be understood that he had a proclamation to read. The Convention paused in ness and invited these gentlemen to the stand I estscript Donaldson being, like Moses, not particularly well qualified for public speaking, catted on his Aaron, in the shape of Judge Elmore, who read the Proclamation of the President, dated in February, a Law-and-Order document, the signification of which was comprehended at the time, and which was now made to do its work in the grama, "We will rubdue you." Next was read the second proclamation of Gov. Shannon, issued a month ago, and then followed the proclamation of Secretary Woodson, which acting under Presidential authority, commanded the Legisla-ture to disperse, and threatened it with violence from the troops in case they did not submit to this order. The proclamation being read these gentlemen made their exodus as they had made their advent, beither being accompanied by any external or visible symptoms of a moral carthquake, and the Convention proceeded with its business which had been interrupted. This evidently chagrined I estrectift Donaldson, who turned round and laterrupted the debate upon a resolution, by asking it bad any reply to carry down to Col. Sumner The President informed Mr. D. that this assemblage was not the Legislature to which the proc amation had been specially addressed, but asked him if it was desired that we should send any reply? Donalosen said no, but if we had anything to send he would convey it. The President on behalf of the Convention informed him that we had no commu-

These gentlemen left, and matters went on as before. It was nearly 12 o'clock, the sun was blazing down and the thermometer stood at 100°, when we learned that Col. Summer, with five companies of cavelry and two pieces of brass cannon were leaving their camp and approaching Topeka in full nilitary array. Although they were only 26t yards off the report did not disturb the Convention or other matters. If resistance had been intended Col. Summer never would have entered Topeka, and would have been met before he could money seized by Gen. Scott, as he had been ejected get possession. It had been determined that no frem his property, but, alas, failed to obtain it. resistance should be offered the United States troops, but that we should proceed with our business and let them do their worst. Instructions from Gov. Robinson were, that the Legislature and the people should pay no attention to proc-lamations which invaded their constitutional rights; if the Legislature was dispersed at the point of the bayoner, to disperse without offering to go back to the Hall, and not to attack the treeps; but if the troops wantonly fired on the Legislature or the people, to fire back, and it would have been done. Had this act of cruelty been added to the other crimes, not one of the of ficers would have been left to tell the story. The

men are our triends.

But Col. Summer fulfilled his duty in as gentlemanly a manner as such wretched orders could be obeyed. At the mement of his approach the two Tojeka companies, F and G, were drawn up be fore the Legislative Hall building. They had just marched up the street, preceded by martial music, and had formed in front of the State House to re ceive a banner the ladies had made for Company

G. The street was filled with a crowd, among whom were many ladies and children, when Col Sun ner appeared with his forces rapidly debouch ing into Kabsas avenue. With great rapidity and considerable minitary still he threw his men forward, and by rapid orders, shouted in a stern shrill voice, formed his companies into the strong est form they could occupy for their service. Per haps many bearts beat master when they thought that a scene of carunge might in the next few min-utes blot out the startling and brilliant panorama. On the one hand the armed and uniformed dra goons, with flashing sabres-on the other only two Toreka companies, with their two banners, one of them just received, bearing the inscription 'Our lives for our rights." Nobly they stood While the dragoons approached the band was play ing, but the drummers continued to drum until the drumsticks nearly touched the noses of the advancing horses of the cragoons, and only stopped when Sunner requested them. One little boy was beat-ing the kettle-drum, and rattled it manfully, never turning to look at the dragoons. In the rapid n ovements of the dragoons in forming into position. they pressed on the Topeka companies, but those men kept their position and only stepped out of their ranks when the horses were ridden up to them, and only then far enough not to be trampled through Kansas avenue, and all around the House, as he gave orders and the dragoons wheeled into form. The two pieces of artillery were planted about a hundred jurds up the street; they were said to be loaded with grape. The slow match was lighted.

After the dragoons were placed so as to suit Col. Sumper's taste, he dismounted and walked toward the Assembly rooms. Both Senate and House stood adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock, a fact of which Col. Sumner appeared to be aware. The lower House was just assembling, when Col. Sun ner inquired in the Hall where the Legislature met. Mr. S. J. Tappan, Clerk the Speaker, Mr. Mirard, being absent, called the Legisinture to order by rapping with the gavel on the Speaker's deck. He then called the roll, and there not being a quorum, sent the Sergeant at arms after the absences. When Sammer had first entered and lad been invited forward, he was offered a chair at the desk; be jocularly asked if they wanted to make him Speaker This was received by a hearty shout and laughter. The rooms were Northern emigrants, and prevent those who me erowded by the citizens to witness the speciacle, have arms entering the Territory. If this be

and some ladies got into the room. The roll was again called by Mr. C. S. Pratt, Recording Clork, and the absentees marked, when Cel. Summer rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: I am called upon this day to perform the most painful duty of my whole life. Under the authority of the President's proclamation I am here to disperse this Legislature, and therefore inform you that you cannot meet. I, therefore, order you to disperse. God knows that I have no party feeling in this matter, and will hold none so long as 1 occupy my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the Borders, where I have been sending home companies of Missourians, and now I am ordered here to dis-perse you. Such are my orders, and you must dis-I now command you to disperse I repeat that this is the most painful duty of my whole

Judge Schuyler asked-"Col. Sumner, are we to understand that the Legislature are driven out at the point of the bayonet." Sumper-"I shell use all the forces in my

command to carry out my orders."

The Legislature dispersed Some of the mem-

bers in town did not sprear at the Hall, but the immortal number who responded to their names occupy a proud position. Some pleasant inter-change of civilities occurred between Col. Sum-ner as d persons in the Hall—a embers and others. He left the Hall and mounted his horse, when he was reminded that he had not dispersed the Senate. He dismounted and returned to the Scat-chamber, Postscript Donaldson going with him; Donaldson having also been present at the disper-sion of the Legislature. The Senate had not yet been convened, as it was but very little past the appointed hour but Col. Summer, addressing them in their collective capacity, proceeded to disperse them in terms something similar to those used in the Hall below. When he concluded there was a pause, the renators standing in a circle. was a pause, the relators stated ag in a creic, ellently but respectfuily. No one was in the Hall but the Senators, the Senate officers, Col. Sumner, Pestscript Donaldson, and your correspondent. Col. Summer broke the pause by asking if they intended to disperse. With calmiess and dignity, Mr. Thornton, President of the Senate replied that the Senate had not yet convened, and could not make any reply. He asked Col. Sum-ner if he could convene the Senate, so that they could make a reply to him. Col. Sumnor replied that his orders were to prevent them from meeting, and that they could not convene, but must Here Postscript Donaldson stepped forward.

and made the outrageous demand that the Seastors should promise not to assemble again, or he tors should promise not to assemble again, of he would arrest every member. Monstrous usurping villsiny for a Federal officer! If he had with from a court to serve on either of these officers, a was his duty to serve them independent of any contingency; if he had none, he had no rights arrest or molest a man and as lettle thus to insult popular represents ives thus assembled. Ser. eral Senators told (of Summer that when thus dispersed by him, they would of course disperse. Mr. Pullsbury said that they were there in no condition to resist the United States troops, and must of course disperse. Thus was the Senate dis-

When Col. Summer first entered the town, a Committee from the mass Convention immediately waited on him to ask it he intended to disperse the Convention or disband the military companies on parade? He replied that he did not—he meraly intended to disperse the Legislature. While the dragoons were thus drawn up, and while Col. Summer made this reply, these cheers were given for Cel. Summer. Mr. Redpath cried three casers for Covernor Robinson, which were given very heartily, and then three cheers for Liberty. After Col. Summer had dispersed both branches of the Assembly, and just as he proceeded to march off with his forces, in order to show that they respected him for his gentlemanly conduct, and die of hold him responsible for the grievous outrage, three cheers were given for Col. Su nuer ag a three cheers for the National flag, turee cheers for the State Legislature, three cheers for John C. Fremont, which were given as the dragoons were moving off, and three groams for Pierce.

Just as Col. Summerentered the Legislative hal

Just as Col. Summer entered the Legislative material to disperse that body he was met by some ladie to the door, who nodressed him and said. "We are happy to see you, Col. Summer." He gave a hand o two of them and said, "Ladies, I am sorry to eistorb you, but I must do my duty."

Mrs. Gaines of Lawrence said: "Colonel, we have

met to present a banner to one of these To eki companies on this day of our would-be independ-

He replied: "Madame, I hope you will be inde

pendent. I am not one of those who, in esteeming the politeness of the man, can forget the conduct of the soldier. I believe Col Summer to be a brave officer and a gentleman; but as I saw him made the tool to trample on the dearest rights of American citizens, and saw the national bunner disgraced by the perpetration of one of the most grevious act of tyranny of modern times, I saw the cark finger marks of Dregeon Government, and perceived the inlamous declaration of "We will subdue you" fearfully written.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.
LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, July 10, 1856. The mail to day has just brought us intelligence of the defeat of the bill to admit Kansas under the Topeka C. astitution, in Congress. It feel like a cruel stroke at this moment of mani old calamity. In all their trials the squatters of Kansas at least hoped that the National House of Representatives would stand their frierd. When they contemplaced the issue, or the villances here, which ought

to have a tongue like thunder in the car of the American lawg ver, they had a right to hope. Daty, henor, humanicy, even policy were on their side, and when the cruel stab came, just on the beels of the despotic tramping on our constitutional rights by the Federal troops each felt like exclaiming: "Ettu Brute!" Had Mr. Dunn and his col-"Et tu Brute!" Had Mr. Dunn and his col-leagues heard the bitter words, and in some cases deep curses, that were showered upon him, and seen the regretful expression of stern men who have hoped under trial and suffered much, he might perhaps, have realized something more of

ruler's responsibility.

Gen. Smith arrived in Kansas a few days ago and is now at Fort Leavenworth. His advent wil make little charge in the aspect of affairs. Like Col. Summer, he is subject to the Governor of the Territory, and of course we must look to that fund tionary for directions how to use the military Dawer.

It appears that Gov. Shannon is one of the things not easily got rid of. A week or two as he left Kansas, having himself originated the reports of his resignation and its causes. Now be comes back, and coolly contradicts these reports It appears that Gen. Smith found him in St. Loss and brought him back with him. I suspect to time cause of his return is a dislike on the parts the Administration to confess their weakness of such changes. Besides, were they to appoint southern fire-enter, it might have a bad effect is the North; and to appoint an honorable and is partial man, would octoage their dear bengut population larity in the South. As usual, channen is profus of promises of future good behavior. Gen. Smit is to protect him against the Pro-Slavery and about Lecompton, who, it appears, old not give the Governor a fair chance. Well, we shall see what we shall see.

I have just seen a gentleman from Osnwattamik who informs me that there is a large camp of Prelavery men near that town, being on the In is ands about a mile and a half to the south ess Il ey are chiefly young Alabamians and Carolinas There is a company of dragoons in Osawatts of These young Southerners, who are of the Bafor regiment, profess to be there for the purpose luiding a town; a very probable story for these Johns dventurers, especially when we remembed the tact of their subsisting on the contributions of their subsisting on the contributions of theirs. What these fellows really contemplast doing we shall find out by god by

It is stated that Gen. Smith intends to state

part of his force near Kansas City, to water